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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 25, 1919.  
GIVE US THE LEAGUE.  
CO-OPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.  
GOING AHEAD ON A GOOD ROAD.  
MILESTONES ON A LONG ROAD.  
A PERSONAL WORD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR





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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.  
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangies Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



## Give Us the League

By Charles Edward Russell  
Of American Alliance for  
Labor and Democracy

Some of us here in the United States of America don't like Mr. Woodrow Wilson nor anything about him, and therefore we don't like the peace treaty he negotiated or helped to negotiate.

Some don't like his party, and this is the grand old chance to bring out the hammer.

Some of us (on Capitol Hill) quarreled with him about the post office at Frog Hollow. By Jinx, he wouldn't put the man in there that we picked out and knew was the best man in the county, and we have been getting even with him ever since.

Some have a mental horizon bounded by the fact that next year is presidential election and if we can beat this treaty we can discredit the other side and help boost our party to a win.

These comprise most of the gentlemen that are now making the anvil chorus ring out in Washington and explains all of their activities in that pleasant line.

But out in the country there are many folks that on the most honest grounds and without any particular axe to grind think this Peace Treaty is a bad deal and are against it.

Some of us have actually taken at its face value all that preposterous gloom stuff sent out by the American correspondents in Paris and have fallen for the idea that everything is going to perdition, anyway. From A to Izzard all is lost.

Of course, if everything is going to perdition, there is no use of negotiating peace treaties. In fact, there is no use of doing anything except slide down hill with the rest into the bottomless pit.

Also, some of us have fallen for the propaganda that this treaty is nothing but a grab-all game wickedly devised by cunning foreigners that want to tie us hand and foot and sit on us while their pals loot our premises.

Because of these conditions, but principally because of the coming election, our party and the post office at Frog Hollow, the treaty is actually in peril in Washington. Not of being rejected as a whole, but of being mutilated so it will not be a working proposition.

The whole thing rests with the Senate—peace for the world or war, hope or despair, security or smash, going forward or going backward, civilization or riot, and Washington is alive with gentlemen that can judge of the tremendous issue in no terms except its value in votes.

All the other important nations involved will ratify without delay that they may give the world's huge hurt a chance to heal. The only chance to beat the treaty is in the Senate of the United States, and these are the reasons on which it may be beaten—our party and the offices.

According to the wise men among the observers, the attack is to be made against Article 10 of the covenant. The rest of the treaty is to be ostensibly accepted and Article 10 knocked out or excepted or reserved or otherwise hamstrung.

But kindly observe two facts:

First—Article 10 contains the vital part of the League of Nations idea. That is the part in which nations bind themselves to prevent war by going to one another's assistance if attacked. It is the engine of the ship, the thing that makes it go, the vital machinery that makes this agree-

ment an infinite advance upon all The Hague conventions and other remedies for war. If you knock this out you have left nothing but a beautiful hull that will never go anywhere nor achieve anything. You have done nothing more than express a few nice sentiments often expressed before.

Second—We may be perfectly certain that any mutilation of the treaty will be taken abroad to mean just one thing, and that is that the United States is against the principle involved. The result of any such understanding abroad will be fatal to the hopes of the race, fatal to every chance to bring progress out of this situation, and fatal to the cause of peace. All the world knows that without the United States nothing can be done in these causes.

You see, the lowly foreigner does not grasp the intricacies of American politics. He does not see where Frog Hollow comes into a case of this kind. He does not know that a man may be sixteen years a member of the United States Senate and yet never get into his head a single national idea nor rise above the Frog Hollow conception of statesmanship.

Likewise the foreigner could hardly imagine a public man in any country able to put the interests of partisan victory above the interests of the whole world, passionately yearning for peace and a chance to live.

This is the actual size of the issue that gentlemen in Washington bandy about in this airy and lighthearted fashion. If they have their way about it and are able to ruin for the sake of peanut politics the world's great chance for light and love, they ought to be most carefully marked now and remembered when the crash comes, for they alone will be responsible for it.

### LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Labor Day Committee was held in the Labor Temple last Saturday evening and preliminary plans outlined. The following officers of the general committee were selected:

Chairman, William T. Bonsor; vice-chairman, J. J. Hughes; secretary, John A. O'Connell, assistant secretary, A. G. Gilson; sergeant-at-arms, Peter Boyle. O. A. Tveitmoe, John A. O'Connell, J. J. Hughes, John Kean, P. H. McCarthy, James Duggan, W. T. Bonsor and Charles Zerbe were appointed as members of the Committee on Arrangements and Literary Exercises. James W. Mullen, O. A. Tveitmoe, and W. T. Bonsor constitute the Committee on Publicity.

August 9th, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Temple, has been decided upon as the date for the next meeting of the full committee. It is expected that the sub-committee will at that time have a detailed report to submit for approval of the body.

Literary exercises, athletic events, horse races and a band concert are included in the program. Attempts are to be made to secure the services of aviators to give the throng entertainment with a series of daring stunts including wireless telephoning. A noted orator will be secured to deliver the Labor Day oration.

### AMENDMENTS TO COMPENSATION LAW.

On July 22, 1919, the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, as adopted by the last California Legislature, became effective. The Industrial Accident Commission has prepared a summary of these amendments. Approximately seventeen changes were made in the Act.

The waiting period was reduced from ten days to seven days. Compensation will be payable to the injured man on the eighth day after he leaves work as the result of an industrial injury.

When an employee under 16 years of age is injured, it shall be the presumption that such injury was not caused by serious and willful misconduct.

Serious and willful misconduct cannot be charged against the injured employee by the employer if the injury is caused by the failure of the employer to comply with any provision of law or any safety order of the Commission with reference to the safety of places of employment.

In claims of serious and willful misconduct made against the employer, the general superintendent is made responsible for the corporation, as well as the executive or managing officer.

Non-resident aliens are required to prove their dependency and cannot be conclusively presumed to be dependent.

Applications for adjustment of controversies may be filed with the Industrial Accident Commission by the attorney or other representative of an injured employee, if authorized to do so in writing.

A lien against compensation will be permitted for the support of dependents, as well as for the living expenses of the employee.

Self-insurers shall not be required to pay any sums into the State Compensation Insurance Fund to cover liability for compensation, excepting in life pension cases.

It is a misdemeanor not to report forthwith a fatal industrial injury, by either telephone or telegraph, to the Industrial Accident Commission.

An injunction may be issued against an unsafe place of employment if it constitutes a serious menace to employees, provided that such application for an injunction comes from the Industrial Accident Commission or a member of the Commission.

The Commission is authorized to tag dangerous machinery and the use of such machinery is prohibited until the tag is removed by an authorized representative of the Commission.

Chapter 183 creates a liability on the part of the employers, or their insurance carriers, in addition to any liability heretofore fixed by law, in case of the death of an employee who leaves no dependents. Under such conditions it is required that a death benefit of \$350 be paid and the Industrial Accident Commission is authorized to draw upon the fund created for the promotion of re-education and rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry in California. This new law was passed in response to a public demand that crippled men be aided in acquiring new occupations. It will reduce dependency and prove of material benefit to the citizens of the state.



**CO-OPERATION IN UNITED STATES.**

By Richard Caverly.

The co-operative movement differs from all other forms of joint action by the people to better their condition. Collective efforts to control production and distribution illuminates the pages of history from the dawn of civilization.

Robert Owens, in 1839, organized the first co-operative society in England. He is called the father of co-operation. He wrote as follows, at that time:

"Hanging, deportation and long periods in the workhouse were penalties for catching hares and pheasants on gentlemen's estates. Although the privileged class numbered but one to ten thousand of the population, still much of the legislation of the time aimed to protect their privileges.

"The number of English working men hanged and deported during this period for exerting their energies to secure food for their families robbed England of much of its best human material and populated the British Colonies with some of the best English brain and brawn."

In the city of Philadelphia, in 1759, 160 years ago was organized the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, a purely mutual life insurance company, on the Rochdale co-operative plan, without capital stock; it today shares all its profits annually with its members.

In 1915, it paid to policyholders \$100,629 surplus profits. Its 13,543 members were paid in mutual endowments and annuities \$154,995. Its death claims paid in 1915 were \$577,108. Its policy and achievements are well known to all insurance men. The amount of money invested in purely mutual, co-operative life insurance in this country is fabulous, one company on the mutual co-operative plan, organized in 1842, paid surplus profits in 1915 to its members \$17,120,910, the previous year it paid \$17,626,265.

Another mutual co-operative life insurance company has over 19,000,000 members, paid to them in 1915 surplus profits \$6,503,283.

Consumers have before them the problem of developing more direct ways of distribution and seeing that these ways are followed. They need only do for themselves what the manufacturers of New England have done for themselves, and the farmers of the West for themselves in the matter of fire insurance. In 1870 it cost the mill owners 31.8 cents per year for each \$100 in insurance. The mutual (co-operative) insurance plan was adopted and in 1900 the cost had been reduced from this 31.8 to 6.5 cents per \$100. To be sure this reduction was largely due to the introduction of preventive appliances, but the co-operative plan itself saved very much and put the motive for saving in the right place. In 1910 there was \$2,220,000,000 of such insurance in force.

Perhaps the most striking instance of successful consumers' co-operation in this country is to be found in farmers' fire insurance. "There are at present nearly 2000 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies in the United States. These companies carry a total amount of insurance exceeding \$5,250,000,000. The property in which the insurance is written is valued at more than \$6,700,000,000, which is more than two-fifths of the value of all the insurable farm property in the 48 States." Why this enormous growth of co-operative self-supply of insurance?

It is because the regular fire insurance companies incur enormous expenses not to perform useful service for the insured, but, like profits, to benefit the companies. Says the authority above quoted "It may be safely said that in a number of the States where farmers' mutual insurance is most highly developed, the average cost of insurance for all these companies in the State has fallen well below one-half of the rates quoted by commercial companies or so-called bureau rates. Some idea, therefore, of the total

annual saving to the farmers of the country through co-operation in fire insurance may be readily formed. The saving of the farmers' mutual insurance cost may be credited mainly to two sources. First, the expenses of operation necessarily incurred by large commercial companies for commissions, salaries, dividends, taxes, rent, rating charges, legal assistance, etc., have been either greatly reduced or entirely eliminated. Second, the losses experienced have been fewer by reason of the practical removal of the moral hazard."

The soundness of the co-operative idea has been demonstrated by a steady and stable growth in Great Britain for nearly three-quarters of a century and has been proved out in many isolated cases in America. There are several stores in New England which are twenty to forty years old, which prove the possibility of maintaining a store owned by consumers. The Tamarack Co-operative Association of Calumet, Michigan, has, in the face of sharp competition, paid its stockholders 8 per cent each year for the past 25 years, and for the past 15 years has returned 12 per cent or more to its members as dividends on purchases, having conducted its business at the low cost of 12 per cent, including delivery. At Olathe, Kansas, the Johnson County Co-Operative Association has been doing a successful business since 1876, the annual trade amounting to about \$150,000, with fair dividends to members each quarter.

Minnesota—Organized labor in St. Paul has plunged into a campaign for funds for a large co-operative society. Ex-Mayor Van Lear has consented to speak in behalf of the enterprise. The Markville society continues to prosper. The Cloverton society reports a business of \$30,000 since April.

Illinois—Laundry workers of Bloomington, Illinois, have started a co-operative laundry. It is being organized on a Rochdale basis.

Oklahoma—In Oklahoma there are at the present time over 100 thriving co-operative organizations, and many new associations are in process of formation. Co-operative stores are being organized at El Reno and Oklahoma City. At Chickasaw and Shawnee co-operatives are running particularly successful and doing much to lower the cost of living.

**Finnish Co-operative Movement in the United States.**

There are now 44 Finnish co-operative stores in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. About 20 of them transact their business through the Central Co-operative Exchange, located in Superior, Wisconsin. The total amount of business transacted in 1917 amounted to over \$1,500,000. The stockholders of the 44 stores number over 7000.

In the period of reconstruction, co-operation will play an increasingly important part. Organized labor, and indeed, all classes of people all over the country are manifesting a lively interest in it. Never before have so many inquiries been received asking for information and help in starting of local co-operatives. From all over the Coast, communities are pleading for guidance and organization. The press is devoting more and more attention to this vital and stirring movement.

Co-operation introduces the spirit of fellowship between individuals; among races and nationalities it is breaking down the old animosities and substituting mutual aid for economic competition. It is abolishing the competitive struggle of profiteering among men; and eliminating the international causes of war. In the reorganization of the world after the war it is destined to play a great role. The internationalism, the solidarity, the enlightenment and the independence of the co-operative movement destined it to be a potent factor in the liberation of the



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

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for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

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**California Optical Co.**

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Prices Always Reasonable Eyes Tested Satisfaction Guaranteed

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We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

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MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**UNION MADE CLOTHES  
FOR UNION MEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



**HOT WATER AT THE  
SCRATCH OF A MATCH**

**GAS WATER HEATERS  
DO THE WORK**

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

**Pacific Gas & Electric Co.**

San Francisco District  
445 SUTTER STREET  
Phone Sutter 140



world. It is the foundation for a true, economic and social democracy.

#### Atascadero Success.

There is nothing exclusive about Atascadero. Most settlements of this kind have laid themselves open to the criticism that they are cut off and out of touch with the larger world life. Such is not the case with Atascadero. When they decided upon a co-operative store they got in touch with the State and international movement through the Pacific Co-operative League and made themselves an integral part of our great world movement.

When the farming interests needed organization, the State Farmer Bureau was appealed to and now plans are being discussed to form a local of the National Farmers' Union. Atascadero is also allied with the prune and the almond associations.

Probably the most interesting experiment in co-operation in America has been started in the city of Atascadero, California. Atascadero is of great interest to co-operators, not only because of its co-operative store but because from its very inception the spirit prevailing has been one of constructive co-operation. One has only to consider the real social life and their plans for the future to realize that co-operation is the keynote of the great success of the citizens of Atascadero. Today, the Atascadero Rochdale store, a branch of the Pacific Co-operative League, is established as a tenant in the building (La Plaza) owned by the Atascadero Mercantile Company. At present the Atascadero Rochdale store operates the food departments in La Plaza, which include grocery, butcher shop, bakery and delicatessen. The co-operators desire gradually to take over the additional concessions from the Atascadero Mercantile Company until the whole of the mercantile business of Atascadero is operated on the Rochdale basis. The turnover of the Rochdale store is something over \$12,000 a month, and its business is rapidly increasing.

All enthusiasts in the co-operative movement are sanguine in their hopes for the future of co-operation in Atascadero. The store has been launched under ideal conditions. Its growth is being nurtured by men and women who are primarily interested, not in the mere accumulation of extra profits, but in the advancement of the great co-operative movement that promises to usher into the world a saner and more decent social order. With such a spirit actuating the co-operators of Atascadero, their success must be brilliant and their accomplishments an object-lesson to the masses who are blindly groping for some way out of the morass of competitive capitalism.

Atascadero was founded by Mr. E. G. Lewis of the Women's National Publishing Company, about six years ago. Thirty-seven thousand acres of undulating land where pretty wooded hills and fertile valleys were secured. This tract has been cut up into small farms and homes, planted to fruit and sold on terms to settlers, most of whom are from the East and Middle West. The Colony is situated in the County of San Luis Obispo, between the city of the same name and Paso Robles, about twenty miles from the Pacific Ocean. Most of the way to the Coast is over a highway through a strip of property owned by the Atascadero people. On the Coast the Colony has a recreation center on a beautiful bay.

Nobody has to be a tight wad to save. Time is the essence of that contract. Do it when you have the money.

#### BUY W. S. S.

Thrift is the yeast that swells pennies to dollars. W. S. S. will prove it.

#### GOING AHEAD ON A GOOD ROAD.

Humanity everywhere is thinking and talking about going forward.

Going backward or standing still isn't in the mind of anybody.

That is, it isn't in the mind of anybody, except those who can make money out of getting other people to stand still or go backward.

Working people are not thinking about those things. They are thinking about going forward.

Working people have got to the point where they know it is possible to get more out of life than most working people have been getting.

They have got it in their heads that there must be a way to get more out of life.

And really it is a good idea—good for everybody.

It is good for civilization, today and tomorrow and the next day.

Many employers—those who think honestly—know all about this trend of thought and most of them sympathize with it. They do not think it impossible for working people to live better lives.

At this point comes something else to think about.

There are two ways to go ahead.

One is to pick a road that winds up in a swamp or on the edge of a high cliff.

The other is to pick a good, sound, well-made road that goes through to destination without any places where you will get wrecked and smashed up.

If you get wrecked you have to stop going ahead. At best you have to stop and fix the wreck. Most likely you are put out of the going entirely. That is bad.

There are some who are so eager to go ahead that they are perfectly willing to start down a road that looks good at the outset, but that leads slam bang into a mud hole and through that right straight off the edge of a high cliff.

That road is the road of unreason, of Bolshevism, of quick-fire revolutionary action. It is the road against the use of which the overwhelming majority of the people stand in solid opposition.

There is a minority that is willing to try that short cut to quick action. If they could have their way and get any appreciable portion of the labor movement to start with them there would surely be a grand smash-up—and no more progress!

There is the other road—a good, sensible kind of a road. It has some rough spots, some places where the going is slow and painful, but it keeps on going and it leads to the destination. There isn't any impassable swamp and there isn't any cliff.

This road is charted according to the sound, constructive program of progress laid down by the American Federation of Labor. It is about the surest and soundest thing in the industrial life of the world today.

All working people who are thing of going for-

ward at this time ought to study seriously and earnestly this problem of roads.

And all employers who are thoughtless enough to think progress can be stopped by them ought to have a look likewise.

The one sure thing is that progress is going to be had.

The safe road of constructive progress along sane and possible lines will lead all humanity safely through a better and finer civilization. Let us all go ahead on a good road.

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**LABOR LAUNCHES GREATEST FIGHT.**

American labor history includes no undertaking comparable, in size or intensity, with the campaign for public ownership of railroads now under way. The greatest previous labor contest originated, as did the present public ownership program, in the ranks of the organized railway employees. That was the fight of railroad labor for just working conditions and for labor's right to share in the democracy of the nation, which culminated in the passage by Congress of the Adamson eight-hour law.

Now, added to the forces of the railroad employees is the power of all the workers of the American Federation of Labor. The eight-hour fight anticipated results beneficial solely to railroad workers. The entire burden of the conflict was borne by the railroad employees. Today all American labor realizes that democracy in railroad operation is of vital importance to the welfare of every American citizen; that it is not a development of interest merely to the railroad worker, but a question affecting every employee and every citizen.

Labor looks back to a world war which, resulting different, might have left America paying tribute to a foreign despot. Such tribute would have been through a tax on every article produced and every article consumed by American people. Labor looks forward, also, and is throwing its massed weight into the scale to protect America from payment of a comparable tribute, levied in just such manner through the machinery of railroad rates, to local railroad despotism.

It is natural that the campaign for public ownership and democracy in operation of the railroads should originate with the railroad brotherhoods. No other group of workers has been in a position to discount by personal knowledge the value of the reasons advanced by private interests for a return to private ownership and operation. No other group so clearly has seen the evils of a transportation system operated for private profit at the expense of public service; the sacrifice of equipment and maintenance work and efficiency to high returns on dishonest capitalization; the exploitation of public good for private greed.

It is natural that through organized labor the issue should be brought into the minds of all the American people. Highly organized and skilled, by years of experience and struggle for democracy, labor necessarily is the first to oppose the unjust demands of a small class to profit at the expense of the whole.

The Plumb Plan League is the machine which labor has set up to carry on its fight for justice in the settlement of the railroad problem. With Samuel Gompers acting as honorary president, its officers include many of the most influential leaders of national organizations.

In practically every labor organization throughout the country, from the smallest local to international headquarters, committees to co-operate with the Plumb Plan League are being appointed. A weekly publication, "Railroad Democracy," will be sent to every member of the league.

Response of labor-union memberships to the initial moves in the campaign gives promise of tremendous personal and mass action during the coming months. Following a discussion of the railroad question in one small Pennsylvania city, the Congressman from that district reported receipt of more than 2000 letters urging his support of the Plumb Plan. Over 1,500,000 copies of the first pamphlet issued, "The A B C of the Plumb Plan", have been needed to supply the demand of labor organizations alone.

Advertisements in New York newspapers have announced "a fund of more than a million dollars already raised to secure the return of the railroads to private ownership."

**MILESTONES ON A LONG ROAD.**

By A. M. Simons,

Of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

The labor clauses in the peace treaty are like milestones upon roads that run in two directions far beyond the ken of the most powerful lens of either historian or social prophet. Each marks the end and the beginning of an era and a struggle.

"Labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce." That road runs the whole length of human slavery, serfdom and oppression. It leads forward into unknown stretches of liberty and opportunity. It is red with human blood. It is glorious with triumphal arches of achievement. It is strewn with the wrecks of schools of political economy. This milestone is the tombstone of the "labor market." The corpse is not yet interred beneath it. But it soon will be.

"Right of association of employers and employees." But yesterday this road ran through forest glades, past deserted mines, dark malls and hidden places of the earth where laborers gathered as outlaw groups in trembling fear. Further back, on the same road, are the ruins of magnificent guild halls. This clause is the seal of the "recognition of the unions" by the nations of the world.

"A wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life." This milestone marks progress toward the abolition of stunting, degrading poverty as a reward for labor. It is international recognition of the human element in determining wages. It marks a road that leads to the reward of labor according to needs, not according to weakness against aggression.

"The eight-hour day" marks the stage where labor has secured a right to share in the increased leisure as well as the added product of improved production. This road almost disappeared after having been built into a broad and beautiful boulevard in that fifteenth century, which labor's great historian tells us was the Golden Age of English labor, with a universal eight-hour day. After that it ran for centuries through rough and rock ground. Along

its courses were fought the bitterest of labor's battles.

"Abolition of child labor" wipes out the blackest blot modern civilization made on the pages of history. Child labor is not an ancient wrong. It is unknown to savagery. It was not inherited from the brute. It is the product of the machine age. This milestone is a monument to the memory of the millions of children sacrificed to the mechanical god of mammon. It is the gateway to a beautiful school whose vast playground has room for all the children of the earth.

"Equal pay for equal work as between men and women," marks a long upward winding road. It runs back where savage woman was the racial burden bearer and founder of the industrial arts. It passes through chivalry where men pretended to bear the burdens and at least decked women with flowery gardens of praise. Then the road entered the dark age where woman followed her work from home to factory and was forced to use the skill in saving gained in building a home to drive down the income of her men. Now the road passes through a triumphal arch upon which is written "All men and women are created equal and are endowed alike with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

These milestones are imposing. But they do not mark terminals.

**NO EXAMINATIONS REQUIRED.**

Efforts to force office employees in the employ of the city to take competitive examinations in order to receive salary increases to meet the high cost of living have been squelched by the Civil Service Commission, which takes the position that these increases in salaries in no manner warrant the assumption that the recipients are being promoted. The Commission finds that the raises only serve to approach the present abnormal conditions. The secretary of the Commission has been instructed to arrange the classification in accordance with this action of the Commissioners taken at their last meeting.

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**RECORD OF LEGISLATORS.**

Labor's "deadly record" of the legislative career of each and every Senator and Assemblyman at the last session of the State Legislature has been made public by the State Federation of Labor following its approval by the executive council of the Federation in semi-annual meeting.

The record contains a report of the votes cast by each member on the principal labor measures presented to the session, and it will stand as an immutable chronicle to be referred to on future political occasions when members of the Legislature may be seeking labor's support.

The disposition of the respective labor bills is covered in a comprehensive report also just made public. The record, however, makes unmistakably clear just who was responsible for the defeat of those measures that never got through, and who is entitled to credit at labor's hands for those measures that passed.

One of the interesting sidelights of the report is the comparative showing as to the stand taken toward progressive measures by Prohibitionists and "wets."

The "dry" argument that "the saloon has always been on the wrong side of the fight for humanitarian laws" does not, apparently, apply to legislators of the "wet" persuasion.

Of the five members of the Assembly having a "perfect labor record" four were "wets" and only one was a Prohibitionist. Of the three Assemblymen who invariably voted against all labor or progressive measures, all were "drys."

From which facts the State Federation makes the deduction that "Prohibition and social justice do not necessarily ride in the same band wagon!"

Only two Senators are given a 100 per cent. labor record by the report. These are Senator John J. Crowley and Senator Lawrence J. Flaherty, both of San Francisco, and both of whom voted "aye" on all ten labor measures included.

At the bottom of the list, according to labor's standard of measurement, comes Senator Dwight H. Hart of Los Angeles. He is credited with only one "good" vote, eight "bad" votes and one absence on roll call.

In the Assembly Group 1—those voting favorably on all the labor measures—contains five names. These are Assemblymen John B. Badaracco, Charles J. McColgan and Clarence W. Morris of San Francisco; Mrs. Grace S. Dorris of Bakersfield, and Edgar S. Hurley of Oakland. "Group 10," those who voted most frequently against the labor bills, includes these ten names: A. J. Mathews, Susanville; Carlton W. Green, Paso Robles; George A. Lynch, Los Angeles; Bismarck Bruck, Napa; Melvin Pettit, Parlier; Frank L. Eksward, San Mateo; Charles Lamb, Stockton; C. C. McCray, Redding; Sidney T. Graves, Los Angeles; John Robert White, Jr., Glendale; George R. Wickham, Hermosa Beach.

In compiling the record the votes on ten measures in the Senate and ten in the Assembly were taken. The Senate measures were S. B. 74, the Anti-Injunction bill; A. B. 375, Employment Bureau bill, limiting fees charged and regulating bureaus; Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 5, attacking the initiative law; S. B. 88, domestic servants' ten-hour bill; S. B. 582, improved Workmen's Compensation Act; A. B. 1038, increasing license of private employment bureaus; A. B. 743, relating to advances for transportation and making debt a criminal offense; A. B. 144, enabling poor persons to prosecute actions without payment of court fees; Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 23, authorizing municipalities to operate various public utilities; A. B. 114, establishing a bureau of child hygiene.

The Assembly measures were the two attacks on the women's eight-hour law, the women's eight-hour laundry bill; the employment bureau bill; the attack on the State Accident Insurance

Fund; the domestic servants' bill; re-education and rehabilitation of injured workmen; the amendment to the criminal syndicalism bill designed to safeguard trades unions, and the syndicalism bill itself.

In fixing the rating of each member of the Legislature, the report gives the number of his "good" and "bad" votes, together with the number of times he "ducked"—was absent on roll call.

The members are then grouped in ten groups according to the proportion of favorable or unfavorable votes cast.

The report concludes with this quotation from Wendell Phillips: "My advice to workingmen is this: If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourselves felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have; the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourselves, write your banner so that every political trimmer can read it: 'We never forget.' If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget; if there is a division in Congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say, 'It will avail you in Heaven, but on this side of the grave—never.'"

**GARMENT WORKERS JOIN.**

Garment Workers' Union has purchased a membership in the consumers' Co-operative League of San Francisco. Twenty-one new members were obligated at the last meeting of the union.

**TO REIMBURSE EMPLOYERS.**

An assessment will be levied on the membership of affiliated unions of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters with which to reimburse contractors who otherwise would sustain a loss as a result of the new wage of \$8 per day recently granted union carpenters. This was an increase of \$1 a day over the old scale.

**FORTY DOLLARS A WEEK ASKED.**

Sausage Makers' Union No. 203 has presented to the Labor Council for approval a new schedule calling for a wage of \$40 a week with an eight-hour day to be worked between the hours of 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. Extra men under the scale would receive \$7.50 a day. Apprentices would receive \$28 a week for the first year, \$34 for the second year and journeyman wages thereafter. The nine-hour day is now in effect and the men receive around \$35 per week. The new condition is to take effect on September 10th.

**SYPHON COMPANY UNIONIZED.**

A. J. Rogers, secretary of Bottlers' Union No. 293, reports that the employees of the Landau Economic Syphon Company have enrolled with the union and that union conditions prevail in the institution.

**DEATHS.**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John de Fraga of the riggers and stevedores, John C. Keen of the bottlers, Lida Pfaff of the waitresses, Frederick W. Walton of the beer drivers, A. W. Carley of the stereotypers, Leo Kranz of the cooks.

## We could use cheaper materials — but we won't!

Besides—you wouldn't want us to. We will not sacrifice our quality-standards—and your good will—by turning out inferior overalls.

We use only genuine, fast-colored denim—the best to be had. And we put into our overalls the same high grade union workmanship—the same sturdy materials—you have learned to look for in Boss of the Road Overalls. That's why it is *always* good economy to buy them.

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San Francisco

Portland





# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1919.

President Wilson's veto of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was a ten-strike for the wounded soldiers, sailors and marines. In the original bill only \$6,000,000 was allowed for their rehabilitation, and the President felt that was not nearly enough and sent it back. Last Thursday the House passed it with an additional \$8,000,000 added to it. The country cannot afford to be stingy with the men who were maimed in its service, and the President was quick to see the injustice being done them in the bill he vetoed.

While the politicians, pacifists and those who were pro-German during the war are endeavoring to convey the idea to the American people that opposition to the League of Nations is growing, it is very noticeable that whenever the question comes to a vote in union meetings or in gatherings of workmen of any character the result is always overwhelmingly in favor of it. No amount of falsehood can overcome this patent fact. A great deal of noise is being made by those who oppose the League for one reason or another, but that the great mass of plain people are not being deceived by it is so clear that any United States Senator who hopes for re-election at the expiration of his term had better vote for ratification of the Peace Treaty including the League of Nations. All sane observers are agreed that this is the situation.

Whenever there is a strike of inexperienced unionists the red brigade tries its best to elbow in and offer that cheapest thing in the world, advice. The advice always has for its purpose the bringing about of discord in the labor movement, and very often it succeeds so well that organizations that might otherwise continue their careers of usefulness and service to the workers are destroyed and the poor dupes who follow the advice are helpless. The reds never have anything to offer but advice, and while the bona fide labor movement is furnishing the wherewithal to keep the strikers alive, the radicals continue to slander and malign it. More organizations have been wrecked by these tactics than by any other cause, yet unsophisticated unionists, year after year, fall for the same old game. There seems to be no end to the mischief these creatures can create by preying upon the ignorance of inexperienced workers, and they never overlook an opportunity to get in their destructive advice. The reason the reds do not like to see strikes settled is that as long as the strike lasts they have opportunity to spread their propaganda. When the strike is adjusted their audience is gone and the dissemination of their crazy doctrines is made that much harder. There is method in their madness.

## A Personal Word

The Seamen's Journal, edited by one Paul Scharrenberg, in its issue of July 16th, indulges in a bitter personal attack on the editor of the Labor Clarion because he saw fit to criticize Senator Johnson and Andrew Furuseth for their opposition to the League of Nations. Scharrenberg, in the official publication of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, says: "To be sure, if the Labor Clarion were the personal property of this bellicose editor it would not matter very much, for each man is entitled to his personal opinion about others. But the Clarion is an official paper owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council. So when Editor Mullen tries to belittle Senator Johnson and Andrew Furuseth he does so officially, in behalf of the thousands of men and women who constitute the great labor movement of San Francisco. Now, everyone knows what the verdict of San Francisco's trade-unionists would be if the issue were an appraisal of the life work of Furuseth and Johnson on the one hand and James W. Mullen on the other. Yet, Mullen continues to wield his pen, 'the pen, that mighty instrument of little men.'"

Now the truth is that James W. Mullen voted for Hiram W. Johnson every time that gentleman was a candidate for office and in two campaigns made speeches in favor of his candidacy and I am in possession of a personal letter from the gentleman thanking me for my efforts in his behalf. These facts should furnish ample evidence of my personal feelings toward Senator Johnson and leave my critic wholly without cause for action on personal grounds.

However, Scharrenberg is an elected delegate from the Sailors' Union to the San Francisco Labor Council, and had he been even casually diligent in attention to his duties as delegate he would have been aware of the fact that the Council has on three different occasions endorsed the League of Nations by overwhelming votes and that the editor of the official journal of the Council would have been as recreant in his duties as Scharrenberg has been in his had he failed to officially criticize Senator Johnson and Andrew Furuseth in their opposition to the League of Nations. Very naturally, Scharrenberg fell into his ridiculous personal criticism of the editor of the Labor Clarion because he has been woefully derelict in his duty as delegate to the Labor Council, having attended fewer than a half dozen meetings of that body out of the last 100 held.

As to Andrew Furuseth, the Labor Clarion, under the direction of the criticised editor, has on numerous occasions said some very nice things about the distinguished chief of the Sailors' Union. Even in the editorial which Scharrenberg thought gave him an opportunity to give vent to his personal dislike of the editor of this journal, we said:

"Many liberal and progressive weeklies, typically The Public, have for years berated and disrated the capacity and vision of the President of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, and their columns have contained many belittling and discrediting attacks upon this great leader and far-sighted champion of the toilers of America by others than their editors because of the general attitude of the publication. On the other hand, the same press has gone to the other extreme in pointing out the worth of Andrew Furuseth, the able and unselfish leader of the seamen. Both are great and noble men and it is poor service to labor and humanity to belittle either at the expense of the other. \* \* \* But what can be said in extenuation of the conduct of a publication, claiming to be interested in the welfare of mankind, which deliberately attempts to lessen the influence of a man like Samuel Gompers? The fact that it lauds Andrew Furuseth will not compensate for the harm done in condemning the man whose vision is broad enough to cover the human race. Furuseth has rendered splendid service to the seafaring men of the world, but the field of Samuel Gompers has been broader, his abilities at least as great and his heart as stout and fearless."

Does Scharrenberg object to merited praise of Samuel Gompers? Has Gompers also offended the would-be California dictator? I know I have by refusing to allow him to impose his will upon me. I have made no comparison whatever between Johnson, Furuseth and myself, and there is no issue to be decided between us, but the above is the record in the case and I am entirely willing that the trade unionists of San Francisco shall pass upon the merits of the issue between Scharrenberg and me.

JAMES W. MULLEN.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The "dry" champions in Congress are daily displaying their narrowness. They voted down an amendment that would have given the right of a trial by jury to those accused of violating prohibition injunctions. They are afraid to let the people have a voice in any feature of their drastic prohibitions, yet they insist they are democratic and grow very much offended if anyone accuses them of being dictatorial and autocratic. However, living under this sort of dictatorship may finally arouse the people to the necessity of curbing those who always want to be interfering with the liberties of others. If not, we may soon be drowning witches again.

There is now, and has been for months past, a mission from the Philippine Islands in the United States. These men have been pleading for the independence of the Islands eloquently and passionately. The American governor of the Islands states that the people are thoroughly capable of self-government and his testimony is added to by hundreds of others who have had experience there, yet we have not heard of any of the politicians who are just now raving about the Shantung Peninsula offering a word of encouragement to the 10,000,000 people of those islands. Are the Chinese of Shantung of more concern than the little brown men of the Philippine Islands or does wailing about them better serve the purposes of the politicians? President Wilson has expressed himself as favorable to independence for the Islands, and the issue ought to be put squarely up to the opponents of the League of Nations in order to make them show their real colors right now, so that the American people can place a proper value upon their assertions.

Three Italian longshoremen were battling on the old Howard-street wharf. Bale hooks were forgotten, there were no knives in evidence, but the boots and the mighty wallops were working overtime. Two of the cargo hustlers had the third one down and were systematically taking him apart to see what made him tick. A friend of the two on top stood near watching the process with calm interest, but taking no part in the proceedings. The man underneath was fully occupied. In fact, he was busy. One hand was twined in the hair of the son of Sicily who sat on his legs. With the other he was striving to throttle the Etruscan nobleman who was kneeling on his ribs. He could move only his head. In spite of the fact that he had an ample supply of enemies, he craned his neck up and bit the inactive bystander on the leg. That is exactly what you are doing when you fail to save and put aside every week a part of what you earn. You are biting Trouble on the leg and asking him to join in and kick your block off. Every man has all the opponents he can take care of without asking for more trouble, but if Sickness and Disaster have you down and are beating you up, you can drag additional trouble into the scrap by being broke. If you can save part of what you earn, save it before you spend for anything else, and put it into War Savings Stamps or Treasury Savings Certificates, you can keep some of the bystanders neutral while you battle off the others. Your troubles cannot all jump you at once. When you put your savings into Savings Stamps, you cannot lose. You can always get your money back with a profit when you need it. You know they are safe, exempt from taxation, free from possibility of depreciation. They keep your teeth out of Trouble's leg.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"There are two sides to every question," remarked the ready-made philosopher.

"There's two sides to a hickory nut," rejoined Farmer Cornloss, "an outside and an inside, but only one of 'em is worth payin' any attention to."—Washington Star.

General Pershing was astonished to receive last month from a New York vaudeville manager a five-figure offer to deliver short daily war talks in the vaudeville houses throughout America.

The General did not reply to this telegram, but a fortnight went by. Then the vaudeville man wired again:

"Have you entertained my proposition?"

"No," General Pershing wired back. "Your proposition has entertained me."—New York Globe.

Scientific Parent (on a stroll)—You see out there in the street, my son, a simple illustration of a principle in mechanics. The man with that cart pushes it in front of him. Can you guess the reason why? Probably not. I will ask him. Note his answer, my son. (To the Coster)—My good man, why do you push that cart instead of pulling it?

Coster—'Cause I ain't a hoss, you old thick-head.—London Blighty.

Employer—The boy I had before is worth twice as much as you are.

Boy—Did he get it?—Boston Transcript.

He (after his wife has had a visit from the doctor)—But why are you so angry with him?

She—When I explained how I had such a terrible tired feeling, he told me to show him my tongue.—London Blighty.

Alice—It's quite a secret, but I was married last week to Dick Gay.

Jane—Indeed, I should have thought you'd be the last person in the world to marry him.

Alice—Well, I hope I am.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

"What made them fire that chairman out of the window?" asked the Bolshevik.

"He insulted one of our most revered principles," replied the anarchist. "The first thing he said was, 'The meeting will come to order.'"

The story comes from London that two negro soldiers were engaged in conversation when one remarked: "I'se gwine ter get me a eucalyptus."

"A what?" queried the other.

"A eucalyptus—dat's a musical instrument, fool!"

"Go on, nigger!" was the retort. "You can't kid me—dat's one of de books of de Bible."

You must drive your automobile at the speed of eight knots per hour on the city roads and at twelve knots per hour on the country roads.

When you see a policeman throwing up his hand you must not drive in front of him.

When you get ahead of the passenger on foot or the horse, your must ring the horn.

When you meet the cow or the horse speed slowly and take care to ring the horn and not be afraid of them. Drive slowly when you meet the horse or the cattle, do not make them afraid and carefully make the sound. If they afraid the sound you must escape a little while at the side of the road till they pass away.

Do not drive they pass car when you get drunk and do not smoke on the driver seat.—Japan Chronicle.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The recent Southport conference of the Labor Party in England voted for "direct action" to secure a political end. This was anomalous in more ways than one. First of all, a political body undertook to determine upon a course of action, which, if adopted at all, should be adopted by the industrial organization. Second, it went so far past the mark hitherto aimed at by Arthur Henderson that he found himself compelled to utter a reproof. Facts may still be incomplete at this distance, but from material at hand it seems fair to conclude that the extremist drift started and developed under the leadership of Mr. Henderson simply kept on developing and paid no attention at all to his command to slow down. The recent Southport action looks like legitimate fruit of the policy laid out and developed by Mr. Henderson throughout the war. It may be disappointing to Mr. Henderson that he was unable to stop his cyclone when he wanted to, but it need not surprise him. Persons in America who are thinking about starting cyclones will do well to ponder upon the breeze fanned by Mr. Henderson, and to contemplate his inability to extinguish it at will.

Once upon a time certain persons said the administration at Washington was too slow about pushing the war. Just lately they have been saying it was too fast—nobody else got a chance. Once upon a time certain persons said this talk about "our associates" in the war was silly; it should be "our allies." Just lately they have decided they don't want to be allies—in the case of France. Once upon a time certain persons said they wanted a League of Nations. Just lately they have decided that they don't want a League of Nations. Oh, to be sure, they say in a way that they want one, but they are against the only one they can get, and therefore they are against the League of Nations. If you wanted a peach pie and the only pie in the world was an apple pie, which you refused to take, you'd get no pie. That's about the way it is with certain persons, notably certain persons in the United States Senate. There's only one League of Nations to be had—and if anybody wants a League of Nations it will have to be the one created in Paris by the Peace Conference. This League of Nations isn't perfect. Almost anyone could find something wrong with it. But, like the Constitution of the United States, the League of Nations covenant contains the machinery for change and improvement. And, finally, let it be repeated, this League is the only League there is any chance of getting. It is not going to be good for "statesmen" who forget that!

### TAKING ANOTHER GUESS.

Business men in Toledo, Ohio, are taking another guess on their attitude toward the lock-out of 16,000 Overland automobile employees who refused to lengthen their workday. When the lock-out started, the business men joined in the hue and cry against these unionists, but the lock-out has been on for several weeks and bank deposits are shrinking and less commodities are being sold. Mr. Business Man is now beginning to inquire into "the facts of the case."

The strike has created an unusual condition—a federal judge issuing an injunction in which picketing is "regulated" and the company ordered to operate its plant. The court—Federal Judge Killets—has appointed a representative to see that his order is obeyed. The court official is now in control of the plant, which is filled with school boys and strike-breakers. Toledo trade-unionists are assessing themselves 50 cents a week to aid those locked out, 1000 of whom are women.



**OIL STOCK GRAFT.**

Certain newspapers in California have been printing, notwithstanding repeated warnings from Commissioner of Corporations E. C. Bellows, oil stock advertisements of Texas companies in violation of the Corporate Securities Act.

These violations have become so flagrant that Commissioner Bellows has issued a warning to the investing public of California to beware such offers for oil stocks. None of these companies is authorized to sell its shares in California, and if sales are made they are in violation of the law. The buyer of such stocks more than likely is purchasing securities not worth the cost of the prettily decorated certificate which he gets in return for his hard-earned dollars.

Texas oil companies and certain stock brokers operating in that state have been warned repeatedly of their violation of the California Blue Sky Law. Some of them have desisted, while others have repeated the violations.

Many of those who have heeded the warning of the Corporation Department and have shown a disposition to respect the laws of California have stated that the advertising solicitors for certain California newspapers have represented that the advertisements were not in violation of any law.

Following are the names of some of the Texas companies and brokers or agents who have been advertising in violation of the California law, and concerning which the State Corporation Department issued a warning to California investors that these companies are not authorized to sell their shares, nor are they advertising lawfully when offering the shares to the public:

Billie Burke Oil Co., an unincorporated joint-stock association; Gypsy-Burke Oil Co., offered by Eshleman & Co.; El Paso Duke Oil Co.; Thomasson-Mallory Oil Co., of Denver, Colo., whose property is in Texas; Abner Davis Trustee Plan Oil Production; Pipe Line and Refinery; Capitol Petroleum Co., of Denver, Colo.; The Invader Company of Texas; The Texas Colonel, offered by the Southwest Invest Co.; Ground-Floor Syndicate, offered by Aldrich Investment Co.; Texas Crude Oil Co., offered by the Petroleum Securities Co.; The Mucklestone Oil Co., formerly offered by the Securities Investment Co. of Texas; Ossenbeck Oil Co.; The Burk-Bonanza Oil Co., offered by Northland Investment Co.; the Atlas Petroleum Co., a \$5,000,000 Delaware corporation, offered by Winston Taylor & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Paramount Oil Co., offered by Robert Weiler Co.

The Poor Man's Chance Oil Refining Co., The Twin Lease Oil & Refining Co., and several other companies or associated companies offered by the Big Southern Investment Co., or the Mammoth Investment Co. of Fort Worth, Tex., are particularly persistent in so violating the laws of the state.

Dunbar & Co., who advertise as licensed brokers of El Paso, Tex., are offering the Eagle Oil & Gas Co., Texas Control Company, Jaggers Wallace Oil Corporation, and the Silver Cycle Oil Co. None of these companies have authorization to offer or sell their stock in this state. Mark L. Dunbar, a member of this firm, applied to the Corporation Department for a license to operate as a broker in California and the application was denied for good and sufficient reasons.

**WAGE SCALES ENDORSED.**

The Joint Council of Teamsters has endorsed the new wage schedules of Chauffeurs' and Laundry Wagon Drivers' Unions. Chauffeurs are receiving \$4.50 a day and an increase of 50 cents is being asked along with improved conditions. Laundry Drivers are seeking an eight-hour day and a 5 per cent. increase for inside drivers and \$30 and \$35 a week for towel and office wagon drivers.

**THE OVERLAND STRIKE.**

Toledo, Ohio, July 9, 1919.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

On May 5, 1919, the Willys-Overland Company locked out 16,000 workers because they desired to retain the eight-hour day with Saturday afternoon off, which had been in effect for over three years prior to the lockout.

This company has also established a profit-sharing plan which takes from the worker his liberty and establishes a paternalistic form of control in the plant. They now, in an effort to prevent collective bargaining, have elected committees under their supervision to take up all differences between their workers and the company. This, of course, is done to destroy any attempt at organization.

In over ten weeks the Overland company has been unable to get out but very few automobiles and I doubt if those that have been made will run. They now have about 6,000 school kids and strikebreakers trying to operate the plant and, up to date, without very much results. The skilled mechanics are standing solid and without them school kids and strikebreakers can't make good automobiles. A federal injunction has been granted restricting our right to picket. Two of our people have been killed and 19 injured by ex-soldiers sworn in as special police.

Our labor paper (The Toledo Union Leader) has been sued by the same interests for \$100,000 damage libel. We would deeply appreciate if every labor editor would carry a story covering these conditions and advertise the Overland Automobile Company as being unfair.

The Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor appointed John A. Voll, International President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and Chas. L. Baine, International Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers, to come to Toledo and investigate the Overland situation. This committee reported to President Gompers that the Overland Company was absolutely unjustified in its attitude and that the conditions put into effect by the Overland Company constituted slavery and worse than the system in effect by the kaiser in his palmiest days.

We appeal to you on behalf of those thousands of locked-out workers to give as much publicity as you can to this unfair concern. Thanking you in advance for your co-operation, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. QUINLIVAN,

Secretary Toledo Central Labor Union.

**STRIKE SETTLES MATTER.**

A strike of short duration in the Tivoli Cafe won union recognition, wages and conditions for the employees. Since the culinary strike the proprietor has steadfastly refused to deal with trade-unions. Only a week ago he refused to allow union representatives in the cafe when asked by officers of the Labor Council. The employees were organized, however, without the knowledge of their employer and the strike was like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. The boys said afterward: "It brought home the bacon without hesitation."



VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

**Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.**

19th and Folsom Sts.

Phone Mission 38

**Automobile Accessories**

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

FISHING  
HUNTING } LICENSES

COME AND VIEW ONE OF THE FINEST DECORATED  
WINDOWS OF A HUNTING SCENE YET EXHIBITED

FISHING LICENSE

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c.

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

**UNION FLORIST**

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR MISSION STREET

**Orpheum**

O'FARRELL STREET

Bet. Powell and Stockton

MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

**LAST WEEK—GRACE LA RUE**

New Songs

In Conjunction With

A GREAT NEW SHOW

NELSON & CHAIN in "Use Your Own Judgment"; MISS IONE PASTORI, Lyric Soprano; BOB MURPHY & ELMORE WHITE, Tunes and Laughs; CLIFFORD & WILLS, "At Jasper Junction"; DEIRO, Original Master of the Piano Accordion; THEODORE BEKEFI, Assisted by Sofia Scherer and Lorraine Marie Wise in Character and Classical Dances; HEARST WEEKLY;

**THE RECKLESS EVE**

A Sparkling Musical Comedy with Esther Jarret, Cecil Summers and Deeley & Rogers.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays) 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70

**THE STANDARD SINCE 1884****"Lundstrom"****HATS****UNION MADE AND MADE HERE**

First in Quality

First in Style

**STORES**

1126 Market

2640 Mission

605 Kearny

26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE  
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES  
BEDDING

on the

Easiest Terms

**EASTERN****OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading  
Stamps.

**Square Deal****Godeau Funeral Service**

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

**Julius S. Godeau**

Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711



**SHIPYARD CONFERENCE.**

Negotiations are under way between the shipyard employers and representatives of the metal trade workers of the Pacific Coast. The conferences are being held in the rooms of the California Metal Trades Association. At the conference on Monday the workers submitted their demands, which call for a horizontal increase of 20 cents per hour, which would make the basic wage \$1 per hour, with the 44-hour week. The agreement provides for a closed shop, recognition of Draftsmen's Union and several changes in shop conditions. James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department, is leading the labor forces in the negotiations.

Representatives of Coast shipyard employers rejected the proposal of the workers for a blanket agreement relative to working conditions, hours and wages that would cover every shipyard worker on the Pacific Coast.

The rejection of the proposal is the culmination of the efforts of the workers to sign agreements with the employers that would affect alike every union affiliated with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council. The agreement, as proposed by the workers, would bring every local union under one agreement providing standard wages and working conditions from Puget Sound to San Diego. Los Angeles seems to be the stumbling-block.

Just what steps the unions will now take to have the employers enter into such an agreement have not been disclosed. However, it is understood that the workers do not intend altogether to abandon their plans in this respect.

Union officials say that such an agreement would have the effect of forcing the Coast employers into closer alliance with some organization that would enable them to meet with the workers on a more equal basis.

**ORPHEUM.**

Grace La Rue, the International Star of Song, who is scoring a tremendous success at the Orpheum, will begin the last week of her engagement next Sunday matinee and will present a new and delightful programme. There will also be a great new bill. The Reckless Eve will receive an elaborate and beautiful presentation. Magnificent costumes and scenery will be in evidence and a splendid cast, headed by Esther Jarrett, Cecil Summers and Deeley and Rogers will do full justice to the sparkling music and witty dialogue. Eddie Nelson and Dell Chain have one of the real hits of vaudeville. Before joining forces for the presentation of their present hilarious travesty, "Use Your Own Judgment," Nelson was of the team of Dooley and Nelson, and Chain was the Chain of Hufford and Chain. "Use Your Own Judgment" is an excellent vehicle for the display of the comedy ability of these clever artists, and they thoroughly exhaust the many comic opportunities afforded them. Miss Ione Pastori is well and favorably known here as a lyric soprano of beautiful voice and fine culture which has made her immensely popular on the local concert platform. Her vaudeville debut is therefore attended with great interest and much is expected of her, for the musical critics in this city have declared her to be a true artiste and have predicted for her a splendid musical future. Bob Murphy and Elmore White will be responsible for a "peppy" arrangement of tunes and laughs. They are clever and versatile young men and capital singers and comedians. Jack Clifford and Miriam Wills in "At Jasper Junction," Theodore Bekefi, assisted by Sofia Scherer and Lorraine Marie Wise, in character and classical dances, the latest Hearst Weekly, and Deiro, the piano accordion virtuoso, will be the remaining numbers in a thoroughly enjoyable programme.

**CITY EMPLOYEES ON THE GAIN.**

An ordinance was passed to print by the Board of Supervisors, Monday afternoon, granting many increases in salaries as requested by the Labor Council. While the ordinance did not meet with approval of trade-unionists because the requests of labor were not met in a greater degree, yet its provisions are somewhat substantial for those involved. Secretary John O'Connell of the Council informed the Supervisors that labor would wear its welcome out on the City Hall door mat until the full demands are met. It was necessary that the ordinance pass yesterday in order that those benefited thereby might receive the increase for the month of July. Fourteen members were present and it called for an affirmative vote of fourteen to pass. Further increases yesterday would have been impossible, as members of the Finance Committee would not concur.

The following are among the unions benefited: Janitors, Watchman, Elevator Operators, Draftsmen, Cooks, Laundry Workers, and Office Employees.

**RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.**

A special meeting of Riggers' and Stevedores' Union has been called for next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Building Trades Temple for the purpose of adopting a new wage schedule. The men are now working eight hours a day at the rate of 80 cents per hour and \$1.20 per hour overtime. There are about 4000 members in the organization.

**STATE BUTCHERS' CONVENTION.**

At a meeting in this city of the Executive Committee of the California State Federation of Butchers it was decided to hold the next convention of the state body in Los Angeles during the week of September 28th. Representatives from all of the local unions in the state will attend this convention, which President D. J. Murray says will be the most important in the history of the organization.

**BUY W. S. S.**

Disraeli said: "The greatest secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes." Prepare with W. S. S.

## PROCTER & GAMBLE 8 HOUR FACTORIES



Ivory Soap  
Ivory Soap Flakes  
P. & G.—The White  
Naphtha Soap  
Star Soap  
Star Naphtha  
Washing Powder  
Crisco

The Procter & Gamble Co.  
Profit Sharing Factories  
Cincinnati  
New York Kansas City  
Hamilton, Canada

**8 Hour Day**

An eight-hour day for every worker is now in force throughout our entire factory organization.

The Procter & Gamble Company was among the first of the leading American industrial concerns to adopt this plan.

This was not done on demand of the Employees, but the plan was submitted to them for their decision and immediately adopted when they expressed themselves in favor of it.

# Pragers

Market and Jones Sts

Vacation Togs for  
everybody in the family  
Dress properly and  
enjoy your outing

S & H STAMPS



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 18, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Post Office Clerks—Charles W. Michel, David Ferner, vice G. Bruckermann and Wm. F. Donovan. Hospital Stewards and Nurses—J. G. Thoma, John Archbold. Watchmen—Peter McCarthy, vice Frank Moran. Gas Workers—P. Kelleher, additional delegate. Trunk and Bag Workers—Robert Eichwald, vice J. Kaufman. Automobile-Carriage Painters—John Peterson, L. T. Johnson. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the following unions enclosing donations for telephone operators and trunk makers now on strike: Ice Wagon Drivers, Musicians, Beer Drivers, Cooks, Waiters, Iron-Steel-Tin Workers, Bill Posters, Letter Carriers, Steam Engineers, Steam Shovelmen, Asphalt Workers, Milk Drivers, Bakery Drivers, Pattern Makers, Ship Caulkers; Master, Mates and Pilots; Molders, Stationary Firemen, Laundry Workers. From U. S. Senator Phelan, relative to the Sundry Civil bill.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Delivery Drivers, request for a boycott on the Jewel Tea Company. Wage scale of the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Laundry Wagon Drivers. From Bakery Wagon Drivers, requesting a boycott on the Mead's restaurants. Wage scale of Bricklayers' Union. From Cap Makers, relative to their inability to be present last Monday evening. Wage scale of Sausage Makers' Union. From Consumers' Co-operative League, relative to foodstuffs now stored in the U. S. Army commissary.

Referred to Label Section—From the Poughkeepsie Trade and Labor Assembly, relative to the unfair Duchess Manufacturing Co.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of the Waterfront Workers Federation.

**Resolutions**—Were submitted by Delegate Buehrer, requesting Council to endorse the "Co-operative Brand" of union-made milk and that we urgently request unionists when purchasing canned or condensed milk to specify "Co-operative Brand." On motion the resolutions were endorsed. Resolution reads:

"Whereas, The manufactured condensed milks that have heretofore been on the market have not been manufactured under trade-union conditions, some of the manufacturers thereof even being openly hostile to organized labor; and

"Whereas, The Co-operative Food Products Association of Seattle, Washington, a co-operative association composed of organized farmers and wage-earners, are manufacturing 'Co-operative Brand' milk under strictly union conditions throughout; and

"Whereas, The packages of 'Co-operative Brand' milk bear the imprint of the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Seattle, the Photo-Engravers' International Union, and the certificate of the Factory Workers' Union No. 15,530; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 16th day of July, 1919, that we most heartily endorse 'Co-operative Brand' union-made milk, and that we urgently request all San Francisco trades-unionists when purchasing canned or condensed milk to specify 'Co-operative Brand' union-label milk; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the San Francisco Labor Council

for consideration and to the labor and public press of the city."

**Reports of Unions**—Jewelry Workers—120 men on strike at Shreve & Co. Culinary Workers—Reported Sunset Restaurant now fair; look for union house card. Retail Delivery Drivers—Jewel Tea Company is unfair; firm operating with non-union men. Western Tea Company now fair. Trunk Makers—Have settled their strike and will return to work; have received a 10 per cent. increase in wages. Cap Makers—Have gained a victory in the East; establishing 44-hour week with material increases in wages. Beer Bottlers—Landau Syphon Company have settled with union; Union Seltzer Company unfair. Chauffeurs—Are submitting a new wage scale to employers. Carpenters—Will hold a picnic at California Park, Sunday, July 20th. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Requested the assistance of all unionists to request the union card of all men doing their work. Waiters—Thanked all unionists who are assisting in having union house card put in restaurants; Owl on lower Market street still unfair. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Donated \$400.00 to Telephone Operators; levied assessment of \$1.00 per month; refused to accept 150 white coats not bearing the union label, and compelled the firm to return the garments to manufacturer.

**Label Section**—Requested all unions to affiliate with Label Section.

**Executive Committee**—In the matter of the wage scale of Sugar Workers' Union, committee recommends endorsement, subject to the approval of the American Federation of Labor. Recommended endorsement of the Butchers' wage scale and agreement, subject to the approval of International Union. Recommended endorsement of the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' wage scale. The controversy between the Janitors' Union and the American Maintenance Company was laid over one week. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Moving Picture Operators' Union, subject to the approval of International Union. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of the Ladies' Garment Workers, subject to endorsement of their International Union. The controversy between the Elite Soda Water Company and the Retail Drivers was referred to the secretary for adjustment. Your committee appointed a sub-committee consisting of Brothers Bonsor, Nolan and Murphy to protest against the new rule requiring Civil Service employees to pass new examinations when seeking increased wages; also new rules governing the granting of leaves of absence. The communication from the Molders' Union and Boiler Makers' Union with reference to Government sale of foodstuffs, the matter was left in the hands of the secretary to make an investigation and report. Report of committee concurred in. Secretary rendered written report, stating that certain canned meats and vegetables and bacon may be purchased at fixed prices through the mayors of cities.

**Organizing Committee**—Reported favorably on the application for affiliation from the Sausage Makers' Union, and recommended that its delegate be seated.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Submitted a progressive report on the resolutions introduced by Delegate Johnson relative to the hoarding of foodstuffs and regulating storage of same. On the request for information by Delegate Kean

relating to when injunctions may and may not be issued, committee will report next meeting. Acting on the instructions of Council to study and investigate the provisions of the Treaty of Peace and Covenant for a League of Nations, committee will arrange to hold public hearings on the subject; the first meeting will be held on Thursday evening, July 31, to which delegates and interested persons are invited and will be permitted to participate in the discussions. Report concurred in.

**Board of Trustees**—Submitted a financial report for the months of May and June, which was ordered placed on file.

**Unfinished Business**—Delegate Murphy made a verbal report on his observations and impressions of the convention and the labor movement in the East; also answered a number of questions propounded by the delegates present.

**New Business**—Brother Sontheimer, representing the International Cigar Makers' Union, addressed the Council on the Cigar Makers' label which was listened to with great interest by the delegates.

Receipts—\$2,160.00. Expenses—\$2,456.56.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,  
Secretary.

## Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

## SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

Union-Made  
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents  
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

## The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Savings Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.  
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.  
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$60,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

### OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

**Board of Directors**—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, J. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



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All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

**THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE**

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco



**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**

San Francisco, July 18, 1919.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council:

We, your Board of Trustees, having examined the books of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer, find them correct and herewith submit the following report for the months of May and June.

CHAS. CHILDS,

M. J. McGUIRE,

J. W. SPENCER,

Trustees.

**Financial Statement for Month of May, 1919.****Receipts.**

Dues .....	\$1,859.00
Affiliation Fees .....	10.00
Labor Clarion Refund .....	50.00
Label Section .....	30.12
Cemetery Workers .....	617.50
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	<b>\$2,566.62</b>

**Expenses.**

Salaries .....	\$ 615.00
Printing .....	35.20
Postage .....	15.00
Literature .....	30.00
Telephone-Telegrams .....	19.54
Delegate to A. F. of L. ....	600.00
Miscellaneous Expense .....	133.62
Hall Rent .....	100.00
Cemetery Workers .....	617.50
<b>Total Expenses .....</b>	<b>\$2,193.38</b>

**Recapitulation.**

On hand, May 1, 1919.....	\$3,440.70
Receipts .....	2,566.62

Total Receipts .....\$6,007.32

Total Expenses .....2,193.38

On hand, June 1 .....\$3,813.94

**Financial Statement for Month of June, 1919.****Receipts.**

Dues .....	\$1,474.00
Label Section .....	47.52
Donations, Trunk Makers .....	267.50
Donations, Telephone Operators. ....	1,240.00
Donations, Telegraphers .....	205.00

Total Receipts .....\$3,234.02

**Expenses.**

Salaries .....	\$ 599.50
Printing .....	45.00
Postage, Stationery .....	15.00
Literature .....	30.00
Telephone, Telegraph .....	25.57
Labor Council Hall Assn. ....	3,055.00
Label Section .....	50.12
Expenses .....	98.52
Trunk Makers .....	267.50
Telephone Operators .....	1,240.00
Telegraphers .....	205.00
Office, Hall Rent .....	90.00

Total Expenses .....\$5,721.21

**Recapitulation.**

On hand, June 1, 1919.....	\$3,813.94
Receipts .....	3,234.02

Total Receipts .....\$7,047.96

Total Expenses .....5,721.21

On hand, July 1 .....\$1,326.75

Labor Council Hall Assn. Bonds.....\$2,100.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds .....1,000.00

Cash Balance Anglo Bank .....1,032.39

Cash Balance Mission Bank .....294.36

\$4,426.75

Due to Hall Assn. Fund.....1,666.50

Total Balance in General Fund.....\$ 2,760.25

**THE TELEPHONE STRIKE.**

The telephone strike has ended, and ended in a victory for the workers. While the victory is not as complete as might have been hoped for, it is, nevertheless, a victory of substantial character. As a result of the strike the workers gain recognition of the Telephone Operators' Union, establishment of adjustment boards composed of equal representation from the union and the company to pass on all grievances, including claims of discrimination on account of union affiliations; provision for a one-year agreement for both the operators and electrical workers; increased wage scale for both operators and electrical workers; assurance of retroactive pay from January 1st last.

The operators demanded a wage scale of \$12 a week for beginners, ranging to \$24 a week after two years' service. Previous to the strike the operators were paid at a rate ranging from \$11 a week for beginners to a maximum of \$16 at the end of three years.

Under the new wage scale offered by the company, beginners will receive \$12 a week, increased on a gradual scale to \$19 after five years' service.

The electrical workers have gained an increase of 75 cents a day. When the strike was called, electrical workers received \$5.25 a day. They demanded \$6.40 a day and were granted \$6 a day.

There is some criticism of the officials of the International Union because of their agreement to have the members return to work under the circumstances set forth by the Postmaster General. Some of this criticism is a direct outgrowth of the old split which occurred in the Electrical Workers' Union about ten years ago and which caused confusion and strife and discord for a number of years until finally the American Federation of Labor succeeded in bringing the two factions together. Then, too, trouble-breeding reds saw an opportunity to elbow in and create friction and gleefully took advantage of every opportunity to inflame the unsophisticated against the officers of both the local organizations and the International Union officials, their one desire being to weaken, if possible, the influence and power of the bona fide labor movement. The charges of selling out and unfairness made against the International officers are so highly ridiculous as to be unworthy of any consideration whatever by those who know anything about the situation.

The general consensus of opinion among those in the labor movement who have had opportunities of informing themselves concerning the detailed situation and who have had long experience in labor affairs is that the judgment of the International officers of the I. B. E. W. in taking the action they did was very good. But even without such commendation, it would be absurd to presume that persons who have only been in the labor movement a matter of days and who were totally destitute of experience before this strike occurred, were more capable of deciding such questions than the officials of long experience.

All girls were reinstated in their old positions Wednesday morning as fast as they reported for work, and were given as nearly as possible the same starting time as before the strike. The return being supervised by officials of the company and officers of the unions.

About 15 per cent. of the girls who went out on strike five weeks ago have obtained other positions and will not return to the switchboards.

**SUGAR WORKERS' SCALE ENDORSED.**

The Labor Council has approved the demands of Sugar Workers' Union for an increase of \$1 a day for all members. The new rates are to take effect on August 1st.

**CHARTER THREATENED.**

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has advised the Pacific Coast Maritime District Council that unless its unions affiliate with the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters by July 25th the charter of the Maritime Council will be revoked.

The Maritime Council is not at all pleased with the ultimatum, and there is some talk of not complying with the instructions from the Brotherhood of Carpenters. However, it is believed in labor circles that the order will be complied with.



## Treating Jones and Brown Fairly

**San Francisco, 1916:** Jones and Brown are small tradesmen with adjoining stores. Being "commercial consumers," they pay meter rates for water.

Jones uses 100 cubic feet a month—Brown, 600; yet both pay the same bill—\$1.80 a month. That is the minimum commercial rate paid by about 6000 consumers.

**San Francisco, 1919:** Jones and Brown have the same stores and use the same amount of water as before. What do they pay under the new schedule?

Jones pays 24 cents for 100 cubic feet plus 65 cents service charge—89 cents instead of \$1.80.

Brown pays \$1.44 for 600 cubic feet plus the same service charge—\$2.09 instead of \$1.80.

We used to collect \$3.60 a month from Jones and Brown—we now collect \$2.98.

That minimum rate of \$1.80 was the old way of including the service charge in the bill. See how it worked—

Brown used \$1.44 worth of water (600 cubic feet at 24 cents per hundred). The balance of his bill—36 cents—was for service. We served him at a loss.

Jones used 24 cents worth of water. The balance of his bill—\$1.56—more than paid service cost. Jones was making up to us what we lost in serving Brown and others.

All bills are now adjusted to individual consumption.

**SPRING VALLEY**  
WATER COMPANY



**Allied Printing Trades Council**

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.  
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Intertype Machines.  
‡Linotype and Intertype.  
§Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M. ....48 Third  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(1) Atlas Press, The.....112 Hyde  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L.....340 Sansome  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second  
(39) Bolte, C. N.....440 Sansome  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(93) California Printing Co.....165 Jessie  
(176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church  
(39) \*Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(75) Gilie Co.....818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission  
(127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson  
(150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson  
(168) †Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont  
(23) †Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay  
(206) †Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie  
(32) \*Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary  
(52) Overland Publishing Co.....259 Minna  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(88) \*†Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(143) †Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission  
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush  
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin  
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(187) \*Town Talk Press.....88 First  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

**BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.**

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front  
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome  
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John R.....440 Sansome  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson  
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

**CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

- (151) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

**GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The....  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

**MAILERS.**

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*The Bulletin.....767 Market  
(11) \*Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(39) \*Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(52) \*S. F. News Letter.....259 Minna  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission  
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel.....1185 Church  
(38) \*Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

**PRESSWORK.**

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

**TICKET PRINTERS.**

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS.**

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna  
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....  
.....New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(31) Drummond, J. A.....245 Mission  
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.**

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

**STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.  
Fairyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
S. F. Firemen's Band.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS**

The July meeting of the union, held Sunday, the 20th, was exceptionally well attended, great interest in the book and job scale being manifested. As it is not possible at this time to foretell what the final outcome will be regarding that matter, further comment is unnecessary.

Applications for membership were received from H. Dominican, Nathan Harris, G. W. Blake, Monroe Jacobs, John B. Ogden, and Arthur P. Berrall.

The following new members were initiated: John A. Anthony, Alfred F. Broad, Henri B. Brough, Max Livchitz, Hugh G. Darling, Lea K. Carter, Edve Sunstrom, Clarence A. Finn and Dahl K. Shearer.

Owing to the increased work in the secretary-treasurer's office incident to the law requiring that local unions file with the International Typographical Union reports of the individual collection of dues from all members, an assistant to the secretary was authorized.

Fred F. Bebergall, N. D. Buchfield and Benjamin Schonhoff were appointed delegates to the Zone Conference held in Oakland this week.

President Brown of Los Angeles Typographical Union and President Rising of San Diego Typographical Union, both being delegates to the Zone Conference, were present at the meeting Sunday and occupied seats on the rostrum with President Tracy. Many other delegates to the Conference from various parts of the State were in attendance as visitors.

The union endorsed the League of Nations and instructed the officers to so notify Senators Phelan and Johnson. The union also endorsed the protest of the American Federation of Labor against prohibiting the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer.

A proposed amendment to the constitution of the union limiting the right of proprietor members to the privilege of the floor at meetings of the union was defeated, only five votes being cast in the affirmative.

C. E. Esselstyne, well known job printer, has invented a new composing stick that promises to become quite popular when put on the market. Its features are absolute rigidity and accuracy, the latter being secured by micrometer setting instead of the old thumb-spring attachment. Change of measure to any point is instantaneous and the mechanism of the micrometer is covered and protected in the rigid steel slide of the stick. It looks like a time saver and a winner. Patent rights are applied for.

Hancock Bros., ticket printers, this week installed a new press for the printing of transfers. The machine is a marvel in construction, with a capacity of more than 1,000,000 transfers daily. The press was designed in its entirety by Carroll E. Fisk, vice-president of the firm and a well known member of San Francisco Typographical Union.

The I. T. U. canvassing board has completed the tabulation of the recent referendum vote on the two propositions submitted to the membership. The first proposition carried by a vote of 24,389 for, 11,919 against; second proposition, 20,657 for, 13,560 against.

"By saving nickels and dimes a thrifty person lays the foundation of a fortune."—James A. Garfield. Remember, 16 Thrift Stamps, plus a few cents, are exchangeable for a W. S. S.

**Fleischmann's Yeast**

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE  
For Sale at All Grocers



**PRINTING TRADES CONFERENCE.**

A three-day conference of the Allied Printing Trades Unions of California was held in Oakland Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week at which eighty-six delegates were present. The gathering has been pronounced by all those in attendance as the most successful convention of the kind ever held in this State. Complete harmony prevailed and a genuine spirit of friendliness and helpfulness pervaded the meetings from start to finish so that the belief is entertained that a better future is before the printing trades.

The name adopted was the California Allied Printing Trades Conference, and the officers elected were: E. F. Drackert, Sacramento, president; Daniel C. Murphy, San Francisco, vice-president; Theodore Zingel, Oakland, secretary; George Spooner, San Francisco, sergeant-at-arms; M. T. Ayres, Stockton, minute clerk.

A resolution was adopted providing that all unions, members of the conference, sign scales expiring on August 31st, and that no agreement be signed for more than one year; a resolution was also indorsed favoring uniform wages for all crafts and for a seven-hour day at the rate of \$7 per day, as well as for organization of employers and standardization of wage scales and working conditions throughout the Pacific Slope. To carry out this purpose a committee was appointed to draw up such conditions to be presented to a convention of the Pacific Slope Conference to be held in Spokane next April.

A resolution was also adopted providing for scale negotiations of all unions to be carried on by working members of unions and actual employers rather than by paid agents.

**RECREATIONAL PROGRAM.**

A city-wide industrial program, aiming to bring about closer co-operation between employees and employers through athletic and recreational programs at factories and industrial plants, educational work and social affairs among workers, has been launched by the San Francisco Y. M. C. A. with the assistance of an executive committee made up of labor leaders and heads of industries in San Francisco.

Already 13 of the largest industrial plants in the city have taken hold of the program. At these plants during the noon hour may be seen employees and employers playing together at athletic sports, vieing with each other at baseball, basketball or some other game. Social programs also are held at which employees and employers share together in the festivities.

"The purpose of this department is to stimulate morale just as recreational work kept up the morale of the men of the army and navy during the war," said J. H. LeGrand, executive secretary in charge of the industrial program. "This department does not propose to enter into labor difficulties.

LeGrand is assisted by O. C. Thompson, in charge of the athletic work, and by John R. Titsworth, who is conducting the Americanization phase of the program.

Classes in English and Civics are held for Spanish, Mexican, Greek, Nicaraguan, Rumanian and Italian residents of the city, many of them being employees of industrial concerns.

The executive committee giving its guidance to this industrial program consists of: Will J. French, J. H. McCallum, F. C. Metcalf, Charles Bentley, Walter Macarthur, Frank C. Macdonald, Fred L. Washburn, James W. Kerr, R. H. Gay, Constant Meese, F. O. Sievers, H. Martens, Lyman L. Pierce, Harry Murch, Chas. Hoehn, C. J. Millis, Richard Schmidt, Jr., W. C. Blank, Fred Boeken, Wm. Tillie.

**ALL TECHNICAL MEN IN UNIONS.**

That all technical and professional men of the employee class soon will be members of unions of organized talent, is the confident prediction of Anthony J. Oliver, president of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen.

"In years past," said Mr. Oliver, "the engineers, draftsmen and architects believed that they could get what was due them by individual appeal, basing their claims on their own merits, but in the last two years they have come to the realization that this was impossible. They felt that they needed the support of some well organized body to assure their demands of favorable consideration, either by government officials or industrial managers—that support was found in the American Federation of Labor, with which our organization is affiliated.

"This is but the beginning of organization of talent, and I feel sure that this hitherto unrecognized class will be well organized within three years. In little more than a year of effort we have 5000 men in our body, and before the end of a second year we expect to have three times that number, or nearly half of all the technically trained men in the nation.

"Our organization is really a refuge for the new graduate, who used to go to work for a meager sum as soon as he was graduated. Now he can demand a wage that is due him for the time and energy he put in learning his profession. For that reason, in this day of high wages to untrained workers, the organization of professional men will be stimulus to education.

"We have asked that permission be granted our men to deliver addresses in the technical colleges, so that we can show the young men what the movement means. It means their protection.

"A few days ago I saw a cable dispatch from Paul Scott Mowrer, Paris correspondent, who told of the French forming an organization of talent, as a third class in the fight of labor against capital. That is exactly our idea. We want the professional and technical men to have the same protection that organized labor and capital now have."

Mr. Oliver announced that an open mass meeting is to be held in Chicago on his return from San Francisco in three weeks, to which all technical men will be invited. Michael J. Brown, head of the Cook County Map department and president of the Chicago local of the Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen, has charge of arrangements for the meeting.

Mr. Oliver stated that the shipbuilding technical men would be fully organized as a result of the San Francisco meeting which he will attend next week. All the technical men on the Coast will get together to draw up an agreement for classification, wage scales and committees, for carrying out the details of the union machinery among the shipbuilding technical men, according to Mr. Oliver's plans.

**NEW OFFICIALS IN CITY.**

A. J. Oliver and W. D. Crawford, president and marine vice-president of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, are in the city to attend the shipyard conferences. The Draftsmen's International Union is one of the youngest international unions in the American Federation of Labor.

**WIN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.**

After a three weeks' strike, stove mounters employed by the New Process Stove Company of Cleveland secured the eight-hour day and wage increases that equal rates paid by other stove concerns.

Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE  
**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
**OVERALLS & PANTS**  
UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

**SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE**  
Union-made Cigars.  
**BLUE LABEL CIGARS**

Phone Market 2355 Yosemite Beer on Draught

**JOHN WIESE**  
FINE WINES AND BEERS  
Strictly Union Conditions  
3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

**Demand the Union Label**



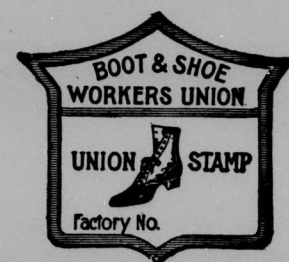
**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

**Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories**

**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**  
No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

**This UNION STAMP**



**All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union.**

**Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
of the UNION STAMP.**

**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.  
Collis Lovely, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.



Every Man, Woman and Child Should  
Know About Our  
**Clearance Sale**



Buy Your Foot Wear Now—  
Buy Promptly—Buy a Year's Supply

PRICES ARE GOING TO BE  
TOP-HIGH THIS FALL

Scarcity of Leather—Advance in  
Wages means that Shoe Prices

will be Dollars Higher in all Grades of Shoes

WE HAVE SHOES FOR YOU—FOR THE WIFE—FOR THE CHILDREN  
**EVERY PAIR YOU BUY MEANS DOLLARS SAVED**

SEE OUR WINDOWS

OPEN  
EVERY  
SATURDAY  
FROM  
8:30 TO 6

B. KATSEHINSKI  
**Philadelphia Shoe Co**  
825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO 525 FOURTEENTH ST OAKLAND

OPEN  
EVERY  
SATURDAY  
FROM  
8:30 TO 6

### NOLAN BILL PASSES.

The action of the House, Wednesday, July 16th, in rejecting by a vote of 283 to 91 the Good amendment to the Nolan minimum wage bill indicated that the bill itself, providing for a minimum wage of \$3 per day or \$1080 per year for all federal and District of Columbia employees, would pass the House by an overwhelming majority.

Final vote on the bill was prevented by dilatory tactics on the part of Representative Blanton of Texas, who is opposed to the measure, and who, when the vote was called for, demanded the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill. As the engrossing could not be done at that late hour in the afternoon, this move put the final vote over until after the sundry civil bill and the prohibition enforcement bill have been disposed of. The bill passed last Wednesday.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Good amendment originated on the Republican side of the House, the number of Republicans voting against it was 182 and the number of Democrats was 100. Representative Mondell, floor leader, did not vote at all, but Representative Campbell of Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee, and Representative Madden of Illinois voted against it. On the other side of the aisle, Minority Leader Champ Clark and Representative Scott Ferris of Oklahoma, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, also voted against the amendment. Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and Mr. Good himself were the only Republican leaders who voted for it.

# CO-OPERATIVE MILK

## UNION MILK FROM ORGANIZED COWS

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship  
Builder and Helpers  
of America

Seattle, Wash., July 11th, 1919.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Co-Operative Food Products Association in the City of Seattle is an institution which was financed by organized labor and the organized farmer for the purpose of bettering our living conditions and give to the people a better brand of goods than other concerns.

We have invested some \$12,000 in this concern and other organizations in Seattle have made similar investments. The majority of stock is owned by organized labor.

They are producing a brand of condensed milk which we cheerfully recommend to all consumers.

(Seal)

J. HARRY WYGANT,  
Asst. Secy.-Treas., Local 104.

Buy  
Co-Operative  
Milk  
Because

- It is Better Evaporated Milk.
- It is Richer in Butterfats.
- It is Greater in Solids.
- It is Nearer Like the Fresh Cream.
- It is of a More Delicate Flavor.
- It is Easier to Whip.
- It is Made in a Co-Operative Condensary.
- It is From Co-Operative Cows.
- It is Owned by Union Labor and Farmers.
- It is Produced on Organized Farms.
- It is Endorsed by the Co-Operative Movement.
- It is Endorsed by Organized Labor.
- It is Affiliated with the A. F. of L.
- It is Guaranteed Under the Pure Food Laws.

OUR 14 POINTS.

### Resolutions

WHEREAS, The manufactured condensed milks that have heretofore been on the market have not been manufactured under trade-union conditions, some of the manufacturers thereof even being openly hostile to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, The Co-Operative Food Products Association of Seattle, Washington, a co-operative association composed of organized farmers and wage earners, are manufacturing CO-OPERATIVE BRAND milk under strictly union conditions throughout; and

WHEREAS, The packages of CO-OPERATIVE BRAND milk bear the imprint of the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Seattle, the Photo-Engravers' International Union, and the certificate of the Factory Workers' Union No. 15,530; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, this 16th day of July, 1919, that we most heartily endorse CO-OPERATIVE BRAND union-made milk, and that we urgently request all San Francisco trades unionists when purchasing canned or condensed milk to specify CO-OPERATIVE BRAND union label milk; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the San Francisco Labor Council for consideration, and to the labor and public press of the city.

LABEL SECTION,  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,  
Emil G. Buehrer, Secretary pro-tem.

# ASK YOUR GROCER

If he hasn't got it in stock — He can get it by phoning Pacific 7023 or Garfield 900

The Only Milk Owned and Controlled by Organized Labor